

Date: Thu, 13 Oct 94 01:09:08 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: List  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #1117  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Thu, 13 Oct 94                      Volume 94 : Issue 1117

Today's Topics:

    Callsign/address databases-privacy issue (2 msgs)  
        CB Jerk  
        FM on HF bands  
        General Electric - Phoenix??  
        Hambone BBS  
    HELP find NC-Tech study prg. for IBM!  
        Help GP161B  
        Hong Kong  
        Internet Callbook Servers  
        IRC CHAT CHANNEL "hamradio"  
        Is there a Morse Code font?  
        laser replies  
        Repeater/Tower noise problem?  
        VHF channels?  
        WTB: Radar gun...

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Mon, 10 Oct 1994 18:10:26 -0400  
From: wa4cqz@mindspring.com (Larry Huff)  
Subject: Callsign/address databases-privacy issue

In article <37c6sf\$nvv@engnews1.Eng.Sun.COM> wdh@Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson)  
writes:

>From: wdh@Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson)  
>Subject: Callsign/address databases-privacy issue

>Date: 10 Oct 1994 20:06:39 GMT

>I'm concerned with having my name and address available publically  
>via call books and the like. I am very uncomfortable having  
>folks know I am not home (from overhearing my conversations) and  
>being able to get my address from a public database.

>I notice on the 610 form that public access is granted to information  
>on the form. Is there a way to prevent the distribution?

>I hear a lot of folks on the local repeaters telling folks they  
>are going on vacation. Acces to callsign/address information can  
>lead to one's house getting broken into. I strongly suspect this  
>in a recent burglary.

>Is there another route to privacy besides getting a PO box?

>...Dennis Henderson, N6TTW

-----

Date: Mon, 10 Oct 1994 18:19:54 -0400  
From: wa4cqz@mindspring.com (Larry Huff)  
Subject: Callsign/address databases-privacy issue

In article <37c6sf\$nvv@engnews1.Eng.Sun.COM> wdh@Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson)  
writes:

>From: wdh@Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson)  
>Subject: Callsign/address databases-privacy issue  
>Date: 10 Oct 1994 20:06:39 GMT

>I'm concerned with having my name and address available publically  
>via call books and the like. I am very uncomfortable having  
>folks know I am not home (from overhearing my conversations) and  
>being able to get my address from a public database.

This public database is a great aid in exchanging QSL cards, sending mail about  
upcoming events (e.g. hamfests), and sending advertisements about items in  
which you may actually be interested. Even without this readily available  
source of information, I would question the wisdom of announcing over the  
air one's intentions to be away from one's home.

>I notice on the 610 form that public access is granted to information  
>on the form. Is there a way to prevent the distribution?

Not in the USA. Some countries allow you to decide (Canada???)

>I hear a lot of folks on the local repeaters telling folks they

>are going on vacation. Acces to callsign/address information can  
>lead to one's house getting broken into. I strongly suspect this  
>in a recent burglary.

Telling folks on the repeater that you are going on vacation is an invitation to burglary - even without the database.

>Is there another route to privacy besides getting a PO box?

Probably the best way if you're that concerned. Personally, I would refrain from announcing my intentions to be away from home, and then not worry about it.

73 de WA4CQZ

-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 11:03:02 GMT  
From: rkm@vectorbd.com  
Subject: CB Jerk

Mark Monninger (markm@glock.ramp.com) wrote:  
: In article <1994Oct10.194432.28679@ccc.amdahl.com>,  
: Departmental account <wre00@juts.ccc.amdahl.com> wrote:  
: >Write a letter to the FCC. Get all your neighbors to do the same.  
: >  
: >If you can find out what frequencies he is using, check to see if they are  
: >in the CB channels.  
: >  
: Don't jump to conclusions. To non-hams, anyone who talks on a radio is a  
: "CBer". The neighbor could be a ham, although I would expect a ham to be  
: a bit more co-operative with a RFI problem. There are some "ham jerks"  
: running around too, unfortunately.

However, since the original poster could apparently decipher what the transmitter was saying, he is probably using AM. And unless he's a boat-anchor fan, that tends to make the guess that he's a CB'r a little more plausible.

- Rich

-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 22:54:40 GMT  
From: sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz)  
Subject: FM on HF bands

In article <CxH7rI.I24@crdnns.crd.ge.com> adenaf@utica.ge.com writes:

>There seems to be a lot of confusion about using FM on HF. A quick survey found that  
>all asked thought 10 meters was the only legal band for amateur HF FM in the United States.  
>If you can transmit voice in a certain portion of a band, FM is also legal. FCC part 97.305 lists legal modes.  
>While I have never heard any FM on 160-12m, I would like to see some of those rigs with the capability used on FM. It may not be the most efficient mode but since there is no amplitude variation, you won't have to worry about the neighbor with a poorly designed TV seeing anything more than a constant carrier.  
>  
> -Nick KU2A QRV 1.8-2401  
>

Couple of quick notes on this. #1 fm is legal everywhere am is used, EXCEPT on 160m. And that #2 the fm signal be NO WIDER than an am signal. These two caveats aside, all that will happen is that you and your friend(s) will have to endure continual harassment from the people around you on 80/40/30/20/.. all of whom are positive that fm is illegal on the lower hf bands! And besides you're being a spectrum hog ... and all the other slings and arrows that the pedantic amongst us can muster! It reminds me greatly of the range wars that seem to have settled regarding packet in the cw portions of the bands.

73! es c u on 40 fm (or pm! My Gonset GSB-100 actually does pm! Great vintage!)

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-----+  
TTI(es@soldev.tti.com)or: sorgatz@avatar.tti.com \*Government produces NOTHING!\*  
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-----+  
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

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Date: 12 OCT 94 10:46:52  
From: randolph@est.enet.dec.com (Tom Randolph)  
Subject: General Electric - Phoenix??

In article <37bv2b\$7ap@cronkite.ocis.temple.edu>, camter28@astro.ocis.temple.edu (=-FOOBARF=-) writes...

>I have this General Electric 2 channel uhf radio  
>that has one problem. It transmits flawlessly, but  
>I bought it under the condition, and knowing fully well  
>that it didn't receive.  
>  
>Oh, and one more thing, the guy I bought it off, he said  
>that for a little while there, the receive would work

>fine if it was cool, but once it was on for a little while,  
>it stopped putting out sound.

There's your hint right there. You have a bad connection \*somewhere\*. This could be a cracked solder joint that's not easily visible. Look over the joints in the audio circuits, and touch up any suspect ones. Solder joints eventually fail if they flex mechanically at all, like with heating/cooling.

Also, are there plastic-packaged chips in there? These have a known failure mechanism where heat/cool cycles will break the bond wires off of the IC die inside the package, if the bonds weren't that great. The plastic encapsulant holds the wire against the IC when cool, but the connection breaks as the chip heats up and expands. If that's your problem, you'll have to figure out which chip and swap it.

Good luck!

-Tom R. N100Q randolph@est.enet.dec.com

-----  
Date: 12 Oct 1994 13:46:01 -0400  
From: roberts131@aol.com (RobertS131)  
Subject: Hambone BBS

I am trying to locate a Ham BBS called Hambone. I believe that it is located in New York State. I could really use the phone number and/or city of this BBS. Thanks. Bob AC4QO

-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 15:20:06 +0000  
From: Mike@g4kfk.demon.co.uk (Mike Gathergood)  
Subject: HELP find NC-Tech study prg. for IBM!

Hi John,

> I want to get my girlfriend into HAM radio (and computers).. I bought  
> her a lap-top to learn on and now I'd like to find a really good PD  
> program to help her study for the no-code-tech license.. The program  
> should be cga or ega as the lap-top has no vga.. Obviously, the program  
> must have the questions/answers form the NEW question pool and  
> explanations of the answers would be a BIG plus, as would good  
> graphics.. I've searched several databases and only found old  
> programs.. Please help me!

I'm sure that you'll be able to find the following file on some BBSs on your side of the Atlantic, but if you can't, you can get them from The CQ Centre BBS on 011-44-753-595468 or 011-44-753-593524, stored in file area

## 17 (Tutorials)

MAKEXAM.ARJ 40749 NOSS Makeexam - creates US Exam Papers  
US\_EXAMS.ARJ 141034 Collection of questions for US Novice, Technician,  
General, Extra and Advanced Licence Exams, complete  
with answers. Courtesy of Ham Radio Today Magazine.

73  
Mike  
G4KFK

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* The CQ Centre BBS \* 01753 595468 and 01753 593524 \* Fidonet 2:252/320 \*  
\* Hundreds of Megabytes of Quality Software for Radio Amateurs and SWLs \*  
\* Tel 01753 582085 \* Fax 01753 592726 \* Internet mike@g4kfk.demon.co.uk \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

-----  
Date: 13 Oct 94 07:34:15 GMT  
From: johnnym@hpc1tr08.NETH.hp.COM (Johnny van Mourik)  
Subject: Help GP161B

Hello GP161B users,

Can anybody tell me, hoe I can download (get, bget or ?) a program  
with GP161B?  
What are the commands or icons I have to use?  
For example, I want to download the file "GP161B.ZIP" from a BBS  
How do I start?

Johnny van Mourik  
NL1JVM

-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 21:10:57 GMT  
From: jp11@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill)  
Subject: Hong Kong

RAFI@BGUVMS.BGU.AC.IL wrote:

: Can anyone recommend good ham equiment stores in HK? I am interested  
: in a new HT, scanner and other adult toys.

There's many on the Golden Mile end of Nathan Road.... that's the end  
down near the Sheraton, Star Ferry etc.

Make sure you have any idea of what a good price is before you buy. Make sure you get a unit in a box with ALL the accessories.

--

```
~~~~~
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \
jp11@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD
```

-----

Date: 12 Oct 1994 14:12:23 GMT  
From: roger@cascade.cnw.com (Roger Lanphere)  
Subject: Internet Callbook Servers

smithson@ACM.ORG wrote:

: I saw a note on this group a while ago listing internet callbook servers.  
: Anyone know where I might find that?  
: Thanks, and 73!  
: -Brian n8wrl

Try telnetting to 'callsign.cs.buffalo.edu 2000'. Type help at the prompt for a list of commands. Works for me!

```
+-----+
| N7IJX@N7RHQ.#NWWA.WA.USA.NOAM (Amateur AX.25 Packet) |
| n7ijx@n7ijx.ampr.org (Amateur TCP/IP) |
| roger@cascade.cnw.com (Internet E-mail) |
+-----+
```

-----

Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 18:42:22 -0800  
From: sdarragh@cisco.com (Scott Darragh)  
Subject: IRC CHAT CHANNEL "hamradio"

The irc chat channel is #hamradio. Quite a few people were on it today.  
From the UK, Japan, and Israel not to mention the US.

--

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|                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Scott R. Darragh (KE6MGW) | On Planet Reebok, you punish their |
| 3535 Garrett Dr           | rusher, stick the receivers,       |
| Sant Clara, Ca 95054      | intimidate their quarterback, and  |

(408)-526-7173 walk off the field with the

cheerleaders.

-----  
-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 16:21:13 UNDEFINED  
From: kevin.jessup@meipws.mis.mei.com (Kevin Jessup)  
Subject: Is there a Morse Code font?

In article <ghendra-1210940731250001@mac2199.ssd.loral.com>  
ghendra@toontown.ssd.loral.com (R. Gary Hendra) writes:  
>From: ghendra@toontown.ssd.loral.com (R. Gary Hendra)  
>Subject: Is there a Morse Code font?  
>Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 14:31:25 GMT

>Does anyone out there know of a Morse Code font or typeface?  
>Prefereably in Truetype for Macintosh. Postscript, or bitmapped,  
>would be fine.

>If you know of such a thing, please let me know via direct  
>e-mail.

No fair using a look-up table!! Hook a key to your serial port,  
write a driver and pound the brass! "Real hams" and all that  
rot, ya know.

-----  
/`- \_ kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com |  
{ }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc | Time for another tea party!  
\ / Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA |  
|\_\_\*| N9SQB, ARRL, Amateur Radio |  
-----

-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 16:18:53 UNDEFINED  
From: kevin.jessup@meipws.mis.mei.com (Kevin Jessup)  
Subject: laser replies

In article <9410121704.AA25227@metro.mccneb.edu.mccneb.edu>  
pmarsh@metro.mccneb.EDU (Paul Marsh) writes:

>My observations have been that the traffic-light controllers are  
>watching for the strobe lights on emergency vehicles, rather than  
>lasers. Plectron (spelling?) is one brand of equipment that puts  
>a rather fast-pulsing (5-10/sec?) strobe light on fire trucks and  
>other emergency vehicles, aimed forward. A complementary



>receiver lens on selected traffic light standards sees the  
>flashing, and sets the traffic signals appropriately.

>> [Can you] turn all of the traffic lights green like emergency  
>> vehicles do?"

>Yes. However, "CAN you" is not the same as "MAY you".

They should be using digital encryption of the green/red light  
on/off commands! If it passes through my eyes/body, it's mine  
to do with as I please! :-))))))))))))))

[Apologies to the pro-scanner crowd.]

```
-----  
/`- _      kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com |  
{      }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc | Time for another tea party!  
 \    /   Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA |  
  |__*|   N9SQB, ARRL, Amateur Radio |  
-----
```

-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 23:47:12 GMT  
From: ghiscox@netcom.com (George L. Hiscox)  
Subject: Repeater/Tower noise problem?

David Bourque/UB Networks (David\_Bourque/UB\_Networks@UB.com) wrote:  
: David Bourque/UB Networks (David\_Bourque/UB\_Networks@UB.com) wrote:  
: : I've been trying to chase down a noise problem on a 2 meter repeater for  
: over  
: : a year now. I'm running out of things to look at. I'm down to guessing that  
: I  
: [SNIP]  
  
: : I've theorizes that somewhere on the tower we've got a diode junction between  
: : the tower and one of the feedlines. Has anyone got any experience with this  
: : kind of problem? If so, how does it manifest itself. What are the  
: symptoms.  
: : How can one prove it without replacing the feedline or insulating from the  
: : tower. In principle I know it should be done but it is not my tower and I  
: Ron  
: N5HYH responded:  
: It would highley suspect the Non Jacket lines. These are a NO NO on a  
: tower. The Diode Actions can cause all sorts of problems. he site  
: sounds like it's full of stuff so any one, a combination, or all the the  
: transmitters could be causing the problems as you indicated. Good luck

: on setting the nonjacket line replaced. By the way where did this  
: nonjacketed stuff come from. The most common source of Non Jacket cable  
: CATV which really is not a good cable for repeater operation. It was  
: never designed to operate at repeater power levels.  
: -----  
: Ron, and others on the net. The NON Jacketed line is on the 222 command  
: receiver. It is from the CATV industry and is 75 ohm. This is the only non  
: jacketed stuff on the tower that is in active use other than the line that runs  
: up the outside of the tower that is used as the element for the 160 meter  
: vertical. The 160 meter antenna is insulated off the tower by PVC tubing about  
: 2 feet off the tower leg itself. Other data points, the hi-band pager has a  
: single bandpass cavity on it. The lo-band, locked cabinet, doubt if has any  
: additional filtering. I was also corrected by another club member, the 929 MHz  
: antenna is also on the top of the tower. That makes 5 antennas at the top.  
: Does anyone have any direct experience with this kind of problem. Diode  
: affects? How can I prove that this is a problem? At least, can I get some  
: more data to point in this direction? Thanks for the help.  
: 73 WB1FLD  
: David Bourque  
: dbourque@ub.com

-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 14:16:21 GMT  
From: jp11@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill)  
Subject: VHF channels?

Niels Kristiansen (bioznk@aaau.dk) wrote:  
: I have a pair of VHF radios covering channel 6-16 plus channel 67-77.  
: What frequencies are those channels actually and is it the same all  
: over the world?

I'll guess they're on the Int'l Marine Freqs and if so, are std.

--

~~~~~  
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \  
jp11@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /  
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

-----  
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 94 21:02:35 -0400  
From: "phil reed" <p01613@psilink.com>  
Subject: WTB: Radar gun...

>

>I'm not trying to start anything, simply looking for clarification. Why would

>it be illegal to transmit infrared laser? I wasn't aware there were any  
>regulations on transmitting light of any frequency/pulse duration or  
>coherency. Am I simply misinformed? Or are there other laws in effect here?

Sure! Obstruction of justice, interference with a police officer...

I don't claim that using a laser jammer results in a violation of those laws, but I'm sure a cop might someday, at which point it is up to the judge. Good luck.

>  
>I'll sit back and listen now...  
>  
>-- Dave  
>finster@fasttax.com  
>

...phil

-----  
Date: 12 Oct 1994 21:57:25 GMT  
From: rfm@urth.eng.sun.com (Richard McAllister)

References<Cx8GF7.LpG@rahul.net> <w4qo.781537592@atl1>,  
<19940ct11.164608.10455@arrl.org>  
Subject: Re: how do you study for code?

In article <19940ct11.164608.10455@arrl.org> ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare (KA1CV)) writes:

[Good stuff which I can vouch for, having gone from a shaky 13 WPM to "I would try 1(c) this weekend if I weren't otherwise committed" by working a mere 6 hours of the California QSO Party. ]

>Once you get the callsign, call by sending your callsign at the end of the  
>"CQ test", at whatever speed you like. He or she will come back to you at  
>high speed.

Very occasionally, someone will politely come right back at \*your\* speed. This is very classy. I was very impressed.

Rich  
--  
Rich McAllister (rfm@eng.sun.com)

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Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 16:24:29 +0000

From: tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk ("Anthony R. Gold")

References<37c6sf\$nvv@engnews1.Eng.Sun.COM> <1994Oct10.161611.1@vax.sonoma.edu>,  
<HEMSTREE.94Oct10194557@handel.cs.colostate.edu>

Reply-To: tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk

Subject: Re: Callsign/address databases-privacy issue

The Form 610 was revised such that the FCC only asks for a postal address with which to send notices. They do NOT now ask for the station address or the home address of the operator.

If you live in a tough town, perhaps the local club can organize a mail drop for the members.

--

Tony, G3SKR & AA2PM

-----  
Date: 13 Oct 1994 02:25:04 GMT

From: jgervais@weber.ucsd.edu (Joe Gervais )

References<Cx76A.KFE@news.Hawaii.Edu> <37a5cu\$le8@newsbf01.news.aol.com>,  
<37c7q7\$aqo@news.duke.edu>

Subject: Re: How Far With QRP?

In article <37c7q7\$aqo@news.duke.edu> jbs@duke.edu (Joe B. Simpson) writes:

>In article <37a5cu\$le8@newsbf01.news.aol.com> jimn0oct@aol.com (JimN0OCT) writes:

>>About his QRP experiences.

>>

>>I might add that I too am not the consummate QRP expert op., but the other  
>>day I worked a guy in PA on 20 meters with 2 watts into a 40 meter dipole  
>>(thru a T match). He was running 0.25 watts into a beam, and we were both  
>>about 569 by the end of the QSO (the band improved as we went). So yes,  
>>you can work DX, you can ragchew, and you certainly can work contests.  
>>Listen to Sweepstakes and hear how many ops run QRP both weekends (and how  
>>good they sound!)

>>

And how much fun they (we) are having. It's like fishing for spring salmon on ten-pound-test fishing line. Everytime you land one, you know you've really done something that took skill, patience and a bit of predatory instinct.

Not that there's anything wrong with running high power when it's needed. I just think alot of folks would be surprised

at how much they liked operating QRP if they tried it a bit.  
It's not even that hard. A low (15') dipole and 4 watts get  
me a QSO or three nearly everytime I'm on the air, usually  
about 1500 to 2000 miles out (0/8-land).

>  
>Friend of mine (Rob, WA3ULH) is a QRP fanatic. He made a CW contact from  
>North Carolina to South Africa on 20m with his 3-element beam --  
>and 20 milliwatts. He had an article about it (and QRP DXing in general) in  
>the September '93 issue of Radio Fun. He said solar flux was 160 that day;  
>he and the South African operator are going to try 1mw the next time the solar  
>flux hits 300 (which could be a few years ;-).  
>

Makes me really wish I had a yard for a beam/quad!!! :)

>  
> -joe KD4LLV

73 de KD6PRD,

Joe

-----  
Date: 13 Oct 94 06:58:47 GMT  
From: orion1@iastate.edu (Alex Orion Leu)

References<CxFrpD.Kr6@umassd.edu>  
<1994Oct10.075613.7018@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com>, <1994Oct10.120820.26484@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>  
, <CxLEwF.DM8@umassd.edu>  
Subject: Re: WTB: Radar gun...

(bunch of interesting but very speculative comentary deleted)

OK.

1. Most radars in patrol cars are permanently mounted. More so than  
handheld models. For instance the Iowa State Patrol has both a forward and  
rear mounted antenna. In the patrol car I drive in NW Iowa, our antenna is  
mounted on a rotating mount so it swings around, and works just as well as a  
handheld.

2. Officers place the antenna between their legs, because  
they are bored and not thinking. The passenger side floor is the best place  
for it. An officer does not want to have too many obstructions if he needs  
to get out of the car(or at least try to get out of the car.) I also agree  
some officers do eat too much junk(donuts) and that is why many die because

they were to unhealthy.

3. Laser was invented for the patrol because of two reasons. First, it is tougher to detect because it diffuses very fast and doesn't carry the signature that sets many K or X radar detectors off. Second, it gives a much stronger signal as compared to K or X. With old radar it is very tough to get small vehicles on radar, unless they go very fast.

4. A new brand of Canadian radar now comes with a detector that hunts out jammers. It is available in the U.S. and it does detect laser radar jammers(I have only seen ads). There are also detectors that detect these detectors. Be advised that if you are caught with a jammer not only do you face a stiff state fine but you may be prosecuted under the federal code which is 5 yrs. and \$10k. In Iowa it is a simple misdemeanor(30 days and/or \$150 fine). I can promise if you are caught by an officer plan on getting a ticket and a possible vehicle inspection and impoundment to determine if there are any other devices in you vehicle(Yes, it is all legal).

5. Do not lay too much faith in all types of radar detectors. An officer does not have to show you his speed he locked you in at but it is a custom. An officer does not have to lock you in on the gun, most do but it is not required by law. If you show 71 then drop to 62, I can still give you a ticket at 71. Radar detectors only protect you because the beam did not directly hit you. It is the radiation on the beam striking various objects that gives you a signal. I will also say no one can beat the radar by slowing down. If an officer wants to stop you he will, do not think it is the radar detector warning you. If I see a radical drop in speed when I turn on the radar, I will stop that vehicle 100% of the time.

6. Police motorcycles also have permanent mounts and the handhelds have a holster on the bike. Most motor officers know better than to place the unit between their legs because it may side out and get caught on the bike or destroy the radar unit and the last thing an officer needs is to get tangled in his radar unit.

I just thought I would give some insight into the radar issue. MPH the largest manufacturer of radar was sued by an officer because of the cancer debate. It was found that there was only a microscopic chance that radar could cause cancer and that his main problem was that he was unhealthy(fat).

--

|                              |                                      |  |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Alex Leu                     | "When police officers fire their     |  |
| Pocahontas County and        | guns, the immediate consequence      |  |
| Laurens,Iowa Reserve Officer | of their decisions are realized at a |  |
| 76-34                        | rate of 750 fps" James Fyfe          |  |

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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #1117

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